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NRO review(s) completed.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Planning, Programming, and

Budgeting

SUBJECT

: Intelligence Community Management in the

Face of Gost Growth

1. This responds to action item 3 of the 2 May 1971 Director's Planning Conference:

"3. The Director instructed DD/S&T and DD/I to determine if documents exist which will support the DD/S&T observation that the present Intelligence Community management of the large collection systems has effectively held down and leveled out resources for these systems."

Mr. Duckett, in the conference, stated that in general the cost of the larger systems, as projected, evens out to about the current level due to decisions by USIB and the Director. He presented charts for Fiscal Years 1965 through 1973 indicating (a) a fairly static manpower level (Tab A) in administering the RD&E programs of the DD/S&T

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and the Ager	acy portions of the	National Reconnaise	ance

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	and (b) the maintenance	of a cost level (Tab B) of
such programs		through 1971, with an esti-
mated increase	to	for 1972 and 1973. These
were presented	as examples to ''destroy	the myth presented in the
OMB report."		

- 2. The OMB paper of 10 March 1971, "A Review of the Intelligence Community," to which Mr. Duckett was responding makes a number of very broad charges:
  - (p. 9) ''3. The Community's growth is largely unplanned and unguided.
    - Serious forward planning is often lacking as decisions
       are made about the allocation of resources.
    - The consumer frequently fails to specify his product needs for the producer; the producer, uncertain about eventual demands, encourages the collector to provide data without selectivity or priority; and the collector emphasizes quantity rather than quality."
  - (p. 10) ''4. The Community's activities have become exceedingly expensive.
    - The fragmentation of intelligence functions and the competitive drive for improved collection technology

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are important reasons why the cost of intelligence has almost doubled during the past decade.

- A significant part of this growth is attributable to the acquisition of expensive new systems without simultaneous reductions in obsolescent collection programs.
- In the absence of planning and guidance, internally generated values predominate in the Community's institutions. These values favor increasingly sophisticated and expensive collection technologies at the expense of analytic capabilities.
- Few interagency comparisons are contemplated.
   Potential tradeoffs between PHOTINT and SIGINT,
   between PHOTINT and HUMINT, and between data
   collection and analysis are neglected.
- While the budgetary process might be used to curb
   some of the more obvious excesses, it cannot substitute for centralized management of the
   Community.
- (p. 11) "Because each organization sees the maintenance and expansion of its collection capabilities as the principal

route to survival and strength with the Community, there is strong presumption in today's intelligence set-up that additional data collection rather than improved analysis, will provide the answer to particular intelligence problems. It has become commonplace to translate product criticism into demands for enlarged collection efforts. Seldom does anyone ask if a further reduction in uncertainty, however small, is worth its cost."

- (p. 5) "In the absence of an authoritative governing body to resolve these issues [substantive and functional responsibilities within the Community], the Community has resorted to a series of compromise solutions that adversely affect its performance and cost."
- 3. As you know the Director of Central Intelligence does not have decision authority with respect to program and resource allocation questions for the Intelligence Community except for those of the CIA. The National Intelligence Resources Board was created administratively to assist with Community resource questions and issues, but is only advisory to the Director. The United States Intelligence Board which the Director chairs is, in effect, also advisory to the Director on matters bearing on resources. The USIB

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establishes requirements, objectives and priorities in this area, but usually in substantive intelligence terms only. Practice has established an unwritten "law" to the effect that USIB and its Committees do not determine or approve resource programs or resource allocations proposed in response to established requirements, objectives and priorities. This type of action would be viewed as an unwarranted intrusion into the line manager's responsibility, unnecessarily restricting "desirable" flexibility. With the exception of the Director's participation in the Executive Committee, "EXCOM", which does make resource decisions for the National Reconnaissance there are no other Community forums available to the DCI for his continuing overview and coordination of intelligence activity and programs. NIPE staff representation for the Director in annual DOD reviews of its intelligence programs has served in an observer role for the most part.

4. Given these arrangements for the Director and USIB, one would not expect a wealth of explicit documentation to substantiate Intelligence Community management which has worked "to hold down and level out resources." Inquiry with the Chairmen of the SIGINT Committee and COMIREX tends to bear this out, though a number of interesting cases have been identified to indicate the type of pressure or impact the Director can bring to bear openly and officially on important resource questions:

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l	b. The Chairman of USIB in 1968, with the concurrence of	
	USIB, recommended to the Secretary of Defense that project	
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	need for any augmented capability for the proposed initial system	
	would be subject to later Board consideration.	
	c. By a letter of 6 December 1968 the Director advised the	
	Deputy Secretary of Defense of his reservations concerning	
•	continuing development	25X
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		,
	d. In a 4 December 1968 letter to the Secretary of Defense	· .
	the Director advised that a NIRB evaluation of products of the	
25X1	indicated that then current	
	levels of effort for major portions of this work could not be	
•	justified in substantive intelligence terms.	, ••
	e. The Chairman with the approval of the Board on 29 October	•
	1969 advised the Deputy Director of Defense Research and Engineer	ing
	that it was essential for NSA to test adequately the technical aspect	ts

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of a proposed o	expansion of
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	prior to any recommendation to the Board for
establishment	of standing intelligence requirements for such a
capability in th	ese areas.

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f. In two significant cases the Director has elected not to dispute Deputy Secretary of Defense proposals to decrease major overhead collection capabilities: 1) The mothballing of the OXCART aircraft in 1968, and 2) the stretching-out of CORONA

Tab C lists the formal references to the foregoing examples.

5. Whether explicit documentation exists in rebuttal to the OMB allegation on a case-by-case basis may be the least of two questions. Has, in fact, the cost of U.S. intelligence almost doubled during the past decade as alleged by OMB? If it has, I would suggest that no one, including the OMB, has come forward with agreed data to prove it. In measuring shifts and trends for U.S. intelligence resources the basic problem has been and continues to be two-fold: (a) agreement in identification of the type of activities to include or exclude, and (b) agreement in the identification of related support costs, particularly in regard to drawing lines within Department of Defense programs

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where the bulk of the effort is accounted for. Data, compiled by OMB, the NIPE Staff and by staffs in the Office of the Secretary of Defense at various times over the years has not always been consistent with respect to either scope or approach. All available data indicates that cost growth has been experienced in U.S. intelligence programs. A comparison of data developed by the Bureau of the Budget (predecessor to OMB) for the Fiscal Year 1962 with NIPE/CIRIS staff data of January 1971 for the Fiscal Year 1972 indicates an overall increase of Tabs D and E show these comparative levels for the major elements of the "Intelligence Community Program" then and now, respectively. It is believed that these two sets of data are sufficiently comparable in definition of programs included, and approaches used to costing, that they can serve as a useful measure of gross trends for the Community. The FY 1972 program includes which clearly did not exist in 1962. When one adjusts for these, the increase for previous ongoing National Intelligence Community resource programs is on the a figure largely accounted for by inflation during the order of decade. These data do tend to confirm the OMB observation that major increases relate to collection programs. More detailed information would have to be presented to identify the significant changes in the composition of these programs including the phase-out of older collection

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projects			Ī
6.	Intelligence Community resource data cited	l in the 10 March 1971	
OMB pa	per is not comparable in total with data dis-	cussed in the foregoing	_
paragra	ph for the reason OMB has chosen, in its	paper, to increase the	
definitio	on of intelligence resources by adding	for tactical	2
military	resources. Note Tab F for this and other	differences.	
7.	Tab G was furnished by NRO through Mr. I	Duckett's office subseque	nt
to the D	irector's Planning Conference to show how	the National Reconnaissa	nce
Program	n has been projected through FY 1977 at	The	2
curves	in this tab, however, also show the cost gro	owth in this program	
since F	Y 1963.		
8.	It would appear to me that cost growth data	shown in the Tabs D	
and E g	ive evidence of management activity that is	otherwise not wholly	
apparer	t in the workings of formal Community arr	angements. The fore-	
going,	for example, excludes consideration of the	Director's access	
tọ the N	ational Security Council, the Secretary of I	Defense, the President	•
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of the Director and his record of objective balance can and have had effective weight on substantive intelligence matters considered at these highest levels, including consideration of related resource and operational questions and issues.

Special Assistant to D/PPB

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Attachments
As stated

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TAB C

#### References

Sub-paragraph of text	
a.	1) USIB-M-430 of 28 April 1966.
	2) COMOR-D-48/110 of 4 April 1966 (Limited Distribution); Subj: "COMOR Evaluation of the Current Satellite Launch Program."
<b>b.</b>	1) Memorandum of 1 August 1968 to the USIB from the Chairman concerning the initiation of
	2) USIB-M-517 of 1 August 1968.
c.	The 6 December 1968 letter from the Director to the Deputy Secretary of Defense commenting on the Development 25X1
d.	The 4 December 1968 letter from the Director to the Secretary of Defense concerning intelligence value of
е.	1) Memorandum of 29 October 1969 from the Chairman of USIB to the DDRE on the subject: "Intelligence Requirements - Soviet Naval Forces."
	2) USIB-M-557 of 30 October 1969.

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